MODGAN AND BRIDGMAN FOR IT. In the mean time some of the members of the Committee on Foreign Relations, before whom the matter will eventually come, are expressing their sentiments with remarkable freedom, Senator Morgan makes no secret of his desire to acquiesce in the request of the committee and annex the islands. More sigaiffcant even than this, however, is the state-ment that Senator Shorman, the Chalrman of the Sounte Committee on Foreign Relations. in the executive session yesterday, spoke to the same purpose. Mr. Butler of South Carolina, who is also a member of the same com-

mittee, said to a reporter:
"Of course there can be no question of the great desirability of the islands as a naval station. Unless they are purchased, as were Alaska and Louisiana, it will be necessary for Congress to pass a regular act of annexation. as in the case of the Republic of Texas. Hawaii would then be a Territory, but not, I imagine, with a regular Territorial Government. Durisk the first years of my term in the Senate I reported the bill giving a government to Alaska. We furnished them with a scheme containing Commissioners, a court, a marshal, and features of like character. By the terms of the freaty, Russian Indian subjects were made clizans; but we found the population in general unfitted for our laws and usual forms of government. Something of the kind, I suppose would be necessary in the case of liawall, though the conditions ought to be much better there. I am not theroughly acquainted with the character of the people, but they have feen used to a rule something in line with advanced foreign thought, and have had, besides, the example of an intelligent beautor Platt of Connecticut. Chairman of the Committee on Territories, apparently volcas the cantinents of the Admintstration in the following gatement made to-night to Tue Sur reporter:

"In my opinion the opportunity we have ing the first years of my term in the Senate I

the following statement made to-night to Tue Sux reporter:

"In my opinion the opportunity we have been waiting for during the past thirty years is at hand. Hawail wants to come to us, and we need that territory just as much as we needed Alaska. I am not prepared to state what form of government I would establish there in the event of annexation. It is not necessary to make a State of it. A Territorial form of government or a semmission might be established."

The Senator said he did not know how the President would receive the Commissioners

The Senator said he did not know how the President would receive the Commissioners from Hawaii. He alight decide not to treat with them, but the probabilities are that he will hear what they have to say, and then take such action as may be deemed advisable. The fact that the American Minister at Hawaii has already recognized the provisional Government may be an important factor in the case. Should the President also recognize it and consider the annexation proposition tavorably. Mr. Platt thinks he will probably communicate with Congress on the subsect by recommending the passage of a bid providing for the annexation. It will then rest with Congress to determine whether annexation is desirable, and also upon what terms.

WE HAVE ONLY THEET COALING STATIONS.

WE HAVE ONLY THREE COALING STATIONS. WE HAVE ONLY THREE COALING STATIONS.

The Senator contends that the United States needs the Hawainn I sinules for naval purposes, for at present there are only three places in the waters of world outside of the United States where our vessels have a right to land. If Hawaii should ask languard or tiermany to annex her, neither of these two countries would hesitate a moment. In view of the circumstances Mr. Platt advocates annexation as soon as the proper methods may be employed to bring it about.

The probability of trouble with England in case the United States should agree to take the islands under her wing is discussed here by public men, but only in a general way, It is thought that the English Government would be far from pleased to have this action

by public men, but only in a general way, it is thought that the English Covernment would be far from pleased to have this action taken, but no one doubts wintcourse England would adopt if the linwalians should ask to be annexed to the kingdom of Great British instead of the United States of America. The phonois attitude of England is one of the phonois of the question discussed in the executive session of the Senate yesterday, but only in a most general way.

Budge Chipman of Michigan, a prominent member of the flowes Committee on Foreign Affairs, openly layors annexation. If favored it in the Titty-life Congress, he said, he areport and speech upon the Hawalian cable. I consider it not only possible, but highly desirable. The Snadwich Islands are extremely fertile. The intelligent among their people carnestly favor union with the United States. As a naval station and point of commercial advantage in the Pacific they are vital to as. We would need them in war and we need them in peace. Their possession would go far toward enabling us to control the sugar situation of the world.

MUSTN'T SKULE FROM ENGLAND.

"Of course, a contest with England could not be avoided, but that should not affect the matter one way or the other. This country will never amount to anything mere tran a second-class power so long as it whisis around the corner when it sees a forman approaching. England takes wintever soo wants, wherever it may be. I do not believe in a builting noiley, but America must know its rights and maintain them at all hanards. I hope to see the timits of this country extend northward to the Arctic regions. I hope to see the timits of this country extend northward to the Arctic regions. I hope to see the timits of this country extend northward to the Arctic regions. I hope to see the following the serious of the analysis of the matter as it with one strong defensive and offensive station in the West Indies, but it that or another of those islands, and one of similar strength and usefulness in the Pacidle. The time has come when the Government of the States must assert itself."

The possible seriousness of the matter as involving relations with England made the suiteset one uron which he member of the diplomatic corpe in this city feit at literty to speak to-day. MUSTN'T SEULE FROM ENGLAND.

BLAINE'S PRIENDSHIP FOR HAWAIL An interesting incident as possibly showing Mr. Blaine's attitude toward the subject of annexation of the Hawaiian foliants is recalled, when the Pan-American Conference met in October, 1889. Mr. Blaine discovered that Awaii had not been included in the countries invited to participate, and he spoke to Mr. Curtis, the executive officer of the Conference, about it.

about it. "But ifawaji is not an American republic." Mr. Curtis said. "But it will be before long." replied Mr. Blaine.
By Mr. Blaine's request a resolution was inby Mr. Biathers requests a resolution was in-troduced in Congress by Representative Hitt. and passed, authorizing the resident to send an invitation to Hawaii. The invitation was accepted by the Hawaiian Government, and Minister Carter designated to act as delegate. This he did throughout the meeting of the Conference.

This has did throughout the meeting of the Conference.

When the Bureau of American Republics was established, as a result of the deliberations of the Cangress, Mr. Baine gave listened as the Hawaii should be included and treated as one of the reveral American republics. Its statistics are included in the handbooks published by the bareau. The subject of the request of the hawaiian Commissioners for the annexation of their contry to the United Sintes will doubless be considered at the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday.

THE STORY OF THE REVOLUTION.

More Reasons Given Why the Overturning Came -A Brief Accoun .

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.-The Commissioners from Hawali to-day recounted to friends more fully than yesterday the events which led to the revolution, and made clear many of the incidents involved. They said that the trouble began immediately before the departure of the steamship Mariposa for San Francisco on Jan. 11, by the passage of a bill which gave the concession for the establish ment of a lottery in the kingdom, on a promise of the annual payment of a half mil-lien dollars. This measure the Ministers This measure the Ministers would not support, and the proposition had the vote of only one white man. This act was followed on the afternoon of Jan. 12 by a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry.

The defeated Ministry had had the confidence of the public and of capitalists and the business community. The prorogration of Parliament had been set for Jan. 21 by the Quien herself. Their tenure of office was expected to run until 1894. Considerable exitement then followed among the white residents of the Islands, which was heightened on Jan. 13 by the appointment of a Ministry in which there was no confidence, and by the fact that the Queen, on the morning of Jan. 14, signed the Lottery bill. On Jan. 15 the Queen attempted to promulgate the new Constitution her new Ministry declined to endorse.

TWO PUBLIC MESTINGS. Two Fublic Merricus.

The Queen made her appeal almost entirely to the natives and the half-castes to sustain her. She declared to the populace that her distincts would not carry out her commands, and it appeared for a time that some of the excited native leaders would kill the members of the Cabinet for refusing to carry out her wishes. On the afternoon of Jan. It nearly stops antives assembled on the palace square as supporters of the Casen. On the palatoria weets A. Cumming. J. K. Bash. A. Nawni, W. White, D. F. hamanena, A. hosa. E. W. Wicox, C. L. Howsis, and others. Resalutions were adopted ductaring confidence in the Queen and giving her assemance find all breeds and other palaces.

port of these resolutions, after which the meeting adjourned.

A mass meeting of the whites on the same afternoon was attended by about 1,200 determined men. The meeting was addressed by Nobles, Thurston, and Baldwin, and Representatives Wilder of the Revolutionary party of 1887 and since them members of the Legislature.

of 1887 and since then members of the Legislature.

Mr. Thurston declared that the promises of the Queen were worthless, and it was not her fault that the streets had not run red with blood. He declared that the time had come to establish a free Government. He read a report drawn up by a committee of thirteen declaring the establishment of a provisional Government, and offered the resolutions ratifying such action and empowering the committee to further device such ways and means as likely necessary to secure a permanent maintenance of law an order and protection of life, liberty, and property in liawall, Speeches were made by H. F. Glade, Mr. Young, C. Bolt, J. Emmeriuts, H. P. Haldwin, and J. J. Green sustaining the resolutions.

On the Same afternoon an executive order was issued as follows:

non-increase 48 tollows: It is hereby ordered and decreed that until further ordered one right of a word of habeas to this is hereby decreased and martial law is hereby declared through-ing the is and of their. on the isant of Oaha.

This was signed by Sanford R. Dole, Minister of Foreign Affairs: J. A. King, Minister of the Interior. P. C. Jones, Minister of Finance, and William R. Smith, Attorney-General, the four constituting the Executive Council of the provisional Government, Simultaneous with this proclamation another was issued dismissing the existing Ministry and Marshal, and at the same time a squad of thirty armed men took charge of the Government building, placing the Ministers of the Queen under arrest.

playing the Ministers of the Queen under ar-rest.
At 5:15 o'clock two hundred sailors and ma-rines from the United States steamship Bos-ton haded and proceeded to guard the Amer-ican Consulate and residency, and also took up a position near the residence of J. B. Ather-ton, a short distance from the palace, where the provisional Government was in session.

SPRECKELS'S FINE HAND.

The Big Sugar Man Said to be a Prime Worker in the Revolution.

San Francisco, Jan. 20.-Facts have leaked out which show clearly that the intrigues which resulted in the overthrow of the Hawallen Government had been going on for several months, and that Claus Spreekels was a chief mover. He was the power behind the throne in Hawaii during the greater part of Kalakaun's reign. A man of affairs who is intimately acquainted with Hawailans matters

"Spreekels made the islands the greatest sugar producing district in the world, and he has always felt a proprietary interest in them. Twelve years ago when he was at the height of his power, he dietated what he wanted and

The King actually permitted Spreckels to flood the country with Mexican silver, by which deal the sugar planter made about \$250,000, out of which Kalakana got a fat percontage. It was notorious then that Kalakaua could keep no Cabinet that was opposed to Spreckels.

'Finally several rich men in Honolulu loaned the King enough money to free him from his heavy debts to Sprockels. They obtained in return the opium concession and other lucrative monopolies which Spreckels had previously handled.

The result was a big row between the King and Claus Sprickels, in which Kalakaua de-clared that he had gained his independence and proposed to keep it, and Claus swore he would have revenge before the year was ended. "Soon after this occurred the Wilcox revo-lution of 1887, which was really formidable,

lution of 1887, which was really formidable, and was only put under by the prompt action of the foreigners who were opposed to Spreckels and in favor of retaining kalikana.

"There was much talk of annexation then by the Spreckels element, but it came to nothing. What ther did accomplish, however, was the change of the Constitution, stripping the hing of many fat perquisites and the greater part of his power. It was at crashing blow to kalakana, and he always attributed it to Spreckles's revenge.

"The teeling against the king was kept alive by many intriguers enhanced in the Spreckles interest. The best talkers among the Hawaiiana were constantly haranguing public meetings about the necessity of annexation or a republic, and this talk finally resulted in the absurd revolution, headed by Wilcox, which was stamped out a little over a year age.

This was regarded more as an opera bouffe.

This was regarded more as an opera bouffe

This was regarded more as an opera bouffer than as a genuine revolt, but it sufficed to keep agitation lively, for the Government dated not nough Widex, and contented itself with banishing Volvey V. Ashford and several other conspirators.

"When the new Queen came into power Sprekels at once occan his old devices to secure control of her, as his had controlled Kalakana. He worked through her pocket. He induced a syndicate of schemers to start a postal savings, bank with the backing of the Government.

criment.

"The natives were encouraged to deposit their savings in the bank, but it soon leaked out that the deposits were used for public improvement, and when a run legen the bank. idg't ray, and the Government credit was

ruined. "This distressed the Queen greatly, for she suddenly found herself unable to may her minee servants and guards. Then Spreckels appeared with offers of small louns, and since then he has made the Queen advances of money until she is \$125.000 in his debt. money until she is \$125.000 in his debt.

"In the mean time the sugar planting industry fell on evil days. The old supply of Pertugal and South Sea Islands labor could not be renewed. Then Japanese were imported until new there are ever 15,000 of those becope working in the cane fields.

"When the Mckintey bill removed the bonus of two cents per round on Hawaiian sugar all the profit was sweptaway. It costs now about \$15 more to produce a ton of sugar in Hawaii than it can be seld for.

"Spreekels is the heaviest stockholder in the Hawaiian Company, which cen-

s16 more to produce a ton of sugar in Hawaii than it can be sold for.

"Spreckels is the heaviest stockholder in the Hawaiian Commercial Company, which controls practically all the sugar produced on the islands. The stock foll in a few months from \$00 down to \$1 per share.

"The shareholders met in November and Spreckels submitted a proposition to assess each snare \$1 or to permit him to foreclose the first mortgage which he held on the bonds of the company for \$00,000. The stock was held by many small planters.

"It had been one of the bonanzas of the coast, paylog in seven years as high as \$25 in dividends on each share. The stockholders decided to pay the assessment, but very few eams to the scratch, and last week nine-tenths of the stock was sold for assessments and was absorbed by Spreckels.

"There is talk of an injunction to declare the sale invalid, but no legal action has yet been taken.

"Now here comes the milk in the coccanut of the revolution. If the United States can be induced to annex the islands this Hawaiian Commercial Company will jump from 10 cents to \$15 a share within a week, and every sugar planter on the Islands will see an immediate increase of \$0 per cent. In the value of his cans fields and sugar mills.

"The moment ancexation goes into effect Hawaii becomes a vital part of this country, and every pound of sugar produced on the Islands receives two cents bounty. This amounts to the fat sum of \$40 per ton and represents a good profit to the planters.

"Is it any wonder that Claus Spreckels, having engineered the figantic deal by which he and his association have wrecked and then absorbed the will acknow the fat the deal by securing annexation to the United States.

"By it they will rake in \$5,000,000 on the increase in value of the company's stock and million as were an award pounties. His own

United States.

"By it they will rake in \$5,000,000 on the increase in value of the company's stock and millions a year on sugar bounties. His own extensive blantations will be converted from a losing to a paying business, and trade with the islands, the transportation of which he controls, will be vastly increased.

"Talk it all around, annexation will put into Syrackels's own packets not less than \$10,001,000 in cash, a larger sum than he cleaned up by his shrewd opposition to the Sugar Trust and his final selling out to that big monopoly."

NO INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT.

We Have No Obligations to Other Nations Unfavorable to Assexation.

SAN FRANCISCO. Jan. 29. -W. R. Castle, member of the Advisory Council of Fourteen, under the Provisional Government of Hawait is a native or the leland, and is descanded from American missionary stock. He is an attorney, has large real estate interests, and is prominently conreporter to-day:

We did not start the revolution. The Queen started it by ignoring the Constitution and endeavoring to force a new Constitution of her own creation which would make her monarchy absolute. She had been hatening this plot for months and got the worst of it. Citizens of all of the English desire the return of the beiress apparent, Princess Kaiulani, and would like the monarchy perpetuated with her on the throne.

"If the United States shall decline to annex Hawaii what will the Provisional Government

do?"
"It would probably form a republic and nak
the protection of the United States."
"Is there not an international treaty in existence which which would be violated by annexation?"
No. In 1843 an agreement was made be-

istence which which would be violated by annexation?"

"No. In 1843 an agreement was made between France and Great Britain recognizing
the independence of the islands. Subsemently the United States made a similar
declaration. There is no treaty in force nor
anything obligatory about those agreements.

"The natives at first opposed the Provisional
Government. They hold a meeting, and passed resolutions defending the Queen's course.
They are now coming over to our side, however, and among the official documents of the
Commission are several pelitions from the natives to the United States Government, asking
for annoxation. Che reason why we desire to tives to the United States Government, asking for annoxation. One reason why we desire to have the Government taken out of the hands of the natives is that the whites pay seveneighths of the Hawaiian taxes, and do not propose to allow the natives to spend it." Commissioner Marsden was asked to-day: "Can the United States annex Hawaii?" "Without doubt. What is to prevent her?" "Will not the agreement of France and Great Britain to guarantee independence of the islands interfere?"

"There is no such treaty in existence. There is absolutely nothing to stay the will of the people."

THE PEARL OF THE PACIFIC. Half & Century of American Policy Toward

Hawall and Its Fruition To-day. Washington, Jan. 29.-What will be, and what should be, England's attitude toward Hawaii? What will be, and what should be, our own ?

The late Secretary Plaine, writing officially on this subject, declared that" in thirty years the United States has acquired a legitimately dominant Influence in the North Pacific, which t can never consent to see decreased by the intrusion therein of any element of influence hostile to its own. The situation of the Hawallan Islands, giving them the strategie control of the North Pacific, brings their possession within the range of questions of purely

American policy."

These weighty utterances practically cover the whole problem which has suddenly been presented to the people of the United States. This country has to-day a "legitimately domihant" influence in the islands which cannot be exchanged for any minor attitude of a joint protectorate, shared with a European power. The possession of Hawaii has never been unduly coveted by this country. Hawalian can policy; but when, without our interference or suggestion. Hawaii herself demands annexation to the United States, the declaration of Mr. Blaine that the ownership of the archipelago is "within the range of questions of purely American policy" may well become the keynote of the discussions of the hour.

Fifty years ago a crisis in the affairs of the

Tilly years and activis in the affairs of the andwork Islands only less important than and with Islands only less important than and with Islands only less important than and with Islands only less important than and the property of the p

the adoption of an opposite policy by any other power."

Secretary Webster, following closely this line of thought and expression, declared that the proximity of the islands, the fact that five-sixths of their commercial intercourse was with the United States, and other considerations of a more general character." Index fixed the course which the Government of the United States will pursue in regard to them." That policy, he proceeded to add, was that our Government ean never consent to see those islands taken possession of by either of the great commercial powers of Europe. Nor can it consent that demands manifestly unjust and derogatory and inconsistent with a bona lide independence shall be enforced against that Government." Ten pears later Mr. Webster became Secretary under President Filmore, who made this announcement: dent Fliffmore, who fillings this almounteement. We are indimensed by a desire that those islands had not pass under the control of any other great interimental basis by the shall remain in an independent countries that be accessibly and useful to the commerce of an actions. I need not say that the importance of the manifest of the state of the control of the state o

den and vast development which the interests of the I fired States have obtained in Caiffornia and Oregon. This last all usion was to the their recent great change in the development of the Pacific coast through the annexation of California and the discovery of gold there. The importance of this consideration has been vastly increased during the hast forty rears. However, during the next Administration, that of President Pierce, William L. Marcy was Setrelary of Stale, and then our first reciprocity treaty with Hawaii was made. Mr. Marcy put the policy of the United States toward Hawaii in momorable terms:

While we do not intend to attempt to exercise any exclusive control over them, we are resolved that no other power or State shall exact any political or commercial privileges from them which we are not permitted to enjoy, far less to establish any protectoral over them. The intercourse between our Pacine ports and the ports of the distant fact is dealined, perhaps to be upon as lerge a scale as that which we now enjoy with all the world, and the vessels enesged in that trade must ever reaort to the kandra's islande for fuel and other supplies as has ever been the case with ear winds shipp in their outward and inward voyages. It is emissemently indispensable to our waiter that the polysy which geverns them should be liberal, and that country.

It is to the credit of Secretary Fish that he

Islands. It has been a conspicuously unselfish policy, since, while European powers have
annexed great portions of Polynesis, our
country has preferred and insisted upon Hawallan independence. Yet it has no less distinctly invisted that by reason of proximity,
commercial relations, strategic position toward our Pardic coast, and other considerations, the United States must retain what Mr.
Biaine tersely described as a legitimately
dominant influence in Hawaii. Throughout
the long discussions it has always maintained
that the relations between the United States
and Hawaii were special, and unlike those
that "any third country" might seek to acquire. Hawaii has hitherto been independent
iscause she wished to be so and because the
United States wished her so to be. If, therefore, she no longer desires separate existence,
but plends to join her fortunes with those of
the United States, our country, in receiving
Hawaii into the Union, would in no respect depart from but would only bring to its full
fruition the candid and uncovetous policy of
the past fifty years.

MR. BAYARD'S VIEWS.

He is Unwilling to Speak for Mr. Cleveland -His Own Record on the Matter.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 20.-Ex-Secretary Bayard was seen at his home this afternoon and asked to give an opinion on Hawaiian affairs, and particularly to outline the probable olicy of the new Administration, in case the matter should come to Mr. Cleveland to dispose of. He declined to speak in any way for Mr. Cleveland or his Administration, or to talk Thand for himself. He regarded the present situation as the natural result of forces which have been operating for a long time in the Hawaiian Islands, and not therefore, unexpected The prosperous condition of the islands he ascribes to their commercial relations with the United States, and thinks that these commercial interests and the geographical relation which the islands hold to the United States make the American interest vastly su perior to those of any other nation.

In this regard Mr. Bayard recalled the action of the State Department in 1887, when King Kalakaua abrogated the Constitution granted in 1864. In reply to a communication from George W. Merrill, who was then representing the United States in Hawail, enclosing a copy of the new Constitution and the proclamation of the King promulgating it, Mr. Bayard, then Secretary of State, wrote as fol-

lows: The existing treaty between the United States and Hawaii, an was countersigned and intended by the parties thereto, has created and fostered commercial relations more intimate in their nature and of theom, parably greater volume and value than Hawaii ever had or ever can have with any other Government. The growth of this commerce, and the consequent as, vancement of these islands in wealth and importance, has been must satisfactory to the United States, and by reason of their geographical position and compara-

has been most satisfactory to the United States, and by reason of their geographical position and comparative propinguity to our own territory, they possess an interest and importance to us far exceeding that with which they can be regarded by any other power.

In the observed of any detailed information from which they can be regarded by any other power.

In the observed of any detailed information from which is another than they content to the content of the configuration of the content of the content of the communicated in substance to the commanding officers of the other of the vessel or vessels of this deverment in low waters of Hawaii, with whom you will freely confer, in order that such normpt and efficient action may be taken as circumstances may make necessary.

As a well known, no intent is engished or policy entertained by the united states which is otherwise maintenally to the antionpineas control and independence of Hawaii, and no other member of the family of hadions has so great and immediate an interest in the welfa wat drosperty of Hawaii and such a beam as this Republic. The vast interest or our intensity and the Facilia coast and its neighborhood to the Hawaii and group mideate the recognized predominance of our interests in the region of these is anise. This superfersity of the such as the superfersity of the such as the first of the region of these is anise. The superfersity of the such as the first of the region of these is an our small of these friendly impostants and their Government to our small others which we freely tender whenever they can be efficacious in securing the safety and promoting the weights of that island group.

they can be efficiently in securing the safe, and promoting the welfar of that island group.

The new Constitution of Hawali was promiligated on July 7, 1887. In December, 1887. Mr. Enyard received from the British Minister a memorandum from Lord Salisbury recalling the convention between fargiand and Franco entered into in 1843, by which these nations are bound to consider the Sandwich Islands an independent State, and never to take possession, in any form, of any part of the territory of which they are composed. Lord Salisbury suggested that the test way to secure this object would be for the United States, with England and Germany, to join in a similar formal designation, and guarantee the neutrality of the islands and their harbors to all nations.

In reply to this memorandum Mr. Bayard replied:

George Brown returned a week ago from the command of the Pacific squadron. He has been much at Honolulu, and is familiar with the affairs of the islands. He said:

"I'm not surprised that the Queen has been called down. She is an obstinate, stubborn woman, self-willed and unpopular, and this uprising to me is not unexpected. "A very important factor to be considered by the people of Hawaii was the probable future reign of the Princess. She is the niece of the

reign of the Princess. She is the nicce of the late Kalakaua, and is now being fitted for her duties in England as the hoir apparent to the throne.

"With her English ideas and teachings the recoile would have had no sympathy, and had not the revolution come now, it would have been certain under the rule of the Princess."

"Do you believe that annexation will be brought about by the new move?"

"No, I do not. Nor do I think annexation is possible. On the Islands are employed some 40,000 contract laborers, and this alone would prove an insurmountable obstacle, because this state of affairs would be directly contrary to the United States laws.

"I am inclined to the idea that an arrangement will be made by which the islands will come under our protection, but not be a part of us. There is not the slightest cause for alarm over the recent overthrow of the Government.

"The business interests are perfectly safe.

ernment.
"The business interests are perfectly safe.
I know the men who are at the head of the new Government, and they are cool-headed and wise."

PRESIDENT DOLE'S NEPHEWS.

One of Them Recently Stroked a Cornell Crew-Another Still at Cornell,

Take if all around, angestation will put into Norcoldis own pockets not less that the into Norcoldis own pockets not less that the into Norcoldis own pockets and the interest of the into the i ITRACA, Jan. 29 .- S. B. Dole, the provisional President of the Hawaiian Islands, is married, but has no children. Waiter banford Dole, his

I Lost 62 lbs

In 8 months, and was a misery to myself and all about me, from indigestion and liver com-



and in Huntington falled to help me, and when I had been confined to the house two months I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. In six days I tegan to relish food, gained 38 pounds in gained 38 pounds in 34 days, can eat well, sleep good, don't have that tired feeling. In fact my experience is

that for indigestion and liver troubles and that tired feeling Hood's Barilla Cures

in this town will confirm my statement. HAR-RISON HOUPT, Saxton, Pa. HOOD'S PILLS cure liver lile, constipation, bil lousness jaundice, sick headache, indirection

foreign element insisted on the employment of foreign white teachers. There was also the question of assisting the Nicaragua Canal pro-ject, favored by the Opposition, and several schemes for cable connection with the United States.

LOUISIANA WILL OPPOSE.

A Bellef that Assexation of Hawall ; Will

New Onleans, Jan. 23.—Louisiana will op-pose the annexation of Hawaii, because of the possible effect it will have upon sugar. The general feeling here in that it would kill the sugar bounty beyond all question. When the Hawaitan reciprocity trenty was before the Senate it was strongly and earnestly opposed by Louisiana, and the Sugar Planters' Association called upon the Senators from the State to vote against it. The chief speech in oppo-sition was made by Senator Gibson of this

sition was made by Senator Gioson of this State.

It is probable that similar resolutions will be adopted by the sugar planters to-morrow, the opposition being toased on the large number of Chinese and other inferior races on the island, and the impossibility of making good American citizena of them. The Progume suggests that if the United States accepted the offer of the Hawaiians it would involve this country in unpleasant complications with England and other countries.

The trace-themocrat thinks it might be well to accept the offer, but Democratic public opinion here is opposed to the annexation of any country, whether Hawaii or San Domings, which contains a large population of an inich contains a large population of an

Comments of the British Press,

LONDON, Jan. 30 .- The Graphic says of the Hawaii revolution: "Beyond dispute there has been misgovernment in Hawali, but, except the lurid stories published in San Francisco, nothing occurred to our knowledge to justify the Queen's deposition. The revolution seems to be purely the work of a section of imnigrants numbering at the outside 1,500. The

seems to be purely the work of a section of immigrants numbering at the outside 1.500. The fact that the revolutionists were in so great a hurry to petition the United States for annexation wears an ugly look."

The Post says: "Annexation of Hawaii by the United States might be regarded as a counter move to fortifying Esquimait. The bulk of Hawaiian trade being with the United States, we are not surprised that there should be a desire for closer union with that power."

The Standard says: "It is not likely that the good sense of the American people will permit them to assume this responsibility, which would be found onerous and unprofitable, or to claim an extension of influence which would be opnosed and resented by other powers having equal interests at stake.

"It is true that the United States could not allow any other power to annex the Islands, but none has such an ambition. Justice requires that the Constitution be restored with such reforms as are necessary, the powers most interested agreeing in respect to the guarantee. Neither the United States nor Germany nor creat Britain has sufficient moity for making a sellsh arrangement."

The Telegraph says: "The affair wears the aspect of a successful attempt by American intriguers to subject the existing order of things in favor. Itset of themselves, and next, of what is impossible, annexation.

"We could not allow the United States to annex the islands even if the established policy at Washington permitted the idea to be entertained. This policy, however, will not permit it.

Steamship Company that the subsidies awarded to that steamship line for trips between Puget Sound and Honolulu would be paid by the provisional Government the same as if the monarchical Government had con-

A SIXTY-YEAR MYSTERY

Cleared Up by the Death of an Inmate of the Utlea Insane Asylum.

PENN YAN, N. Y., Jan. 20.-In the summer of 1832 Abram Sodam, a harness maker living in Geneva, came to his brother's farm near Penn Yan for the purpose of making him a set of harness. After the job was done he left his brother's house to return to Geneva. That was the last any of his family or relatives ever saw or heard of him until last week, when a nephew of his living near Hammondsport saw in an Alliany newspaper that Abram Sedam.

in an Albany newspaper that Abram Sedam, an aged lunatic, who had been in the Utica Insane Asylum since 1843 as an Albany charge, had died in that institution.

The nephew, believing that the dead lunatic was his long-missing uncle, investigated the case and found that such was the fact. He had been an inmate of the Utica asylum for lifty years, but where he had been wandering during the nine years since he left his brother's house to return to his home in Geneva will never be known. It is supposed that he suddenly became insane after going from his brother's, and had wandered away and at last brought up in the asylum, where he had been immured so long, only a few hours' ride from his home. He left with his wife, when he left Geneva for his brother's, a bag containing \$500 in gold.

After waiting and searching a long time to

\$500 in gold.

After waiting and searching a long time to After waiting from her husband, Afr. Sedam sold his shop in Geneva, and with the proceeds and the \$500 statted a bakery, which she conducted for nearly half a century, amassing a fortune. She died only a short time before the mystery of her husband's disappearance was cleared up by the news of his death in the insane asylum.

CARNEGIE FIRM FOR FRICK.

HE PREDICTS A GREAT CAREER FOR THE CARNEGIE CHAIRMAN.

No Disposition by the Founder of the Company to Interfere with the Present Man agement - His Own Fortune Dependent Upon the Prospertty of the Company-All Mie Eggs Are in That One Basket.

Pirranunon, Jan. 20.-Andrew Carnegie made the following statement to-day in response to requests from reporters for interviews regarding the Homestead troubles and other matters of Interest:

"I did not come to Pittsburgh to rake up. but to try to bury the just. That is beyond recall. It shall be banished as a horrid dream, and only the lessons that it tenches laid to heart for the future. For twenty-aix years our for I am a new man. Any number of people concerns have run with only one labor stonpage at one of its numerous works, and I trust and believe that even this record will be fully equalled in the future. We were and are still striving for dollars, and I believe in retiring betimes and giving rounger men a chance. I have sold portions of my interests, and am gradually selling more to such young men in our service as my partners find pos-sessed of exceptional ability, and desire an interest in the business. I am not an officer in the company, but only a shareholder.

"To the numerous appeals which I have received urging me to give instructions in regard to recent troubles I have paid no atten-tion, but to all these people and to any others interested in the subject let me now say that I have not the power to instruct anybody connected with the Carnegie Steel Company, limited. The officers are elected for a year, and no one can interfere with them. Even at the next election if I desired to make a law under which the company is chartered requires a majority not only in interest but in numbers of shareholders to effect a change. If I desired to replace the present officers. therefore, it would be necessary for me to obtain a majority of the shareholders and also seven members willing to act as their successors. I could not find one shareholder out of the whole number interested that would not vote and stand by the present officials. They will be unanimously redlected. "I do not believe in ruling through the

voting power even if I could, and this pro-vision, which has always been a feature in our parinership, I think is only fair to those I could otherwise outvote. When I could not bring my associates in business to my views by reason I have never wished to do so by force. As for instructing or compelling them under the law to do one thing, or anything, that is simuly ansurd. I could not do it if I would and I would not do it if I could.

"I am still a holder of a majority of the shares of the Carnegie Steel Comrany, limited, having never changed my policy of concentration. I made my first dollar in Flitsburgh, and I expect to make my last one here, and so long as my young partners are willing or desire my capital to remain in-the business it shall so remain, and they shall always have my best advice when asked gratis. I elect to retain my capital in the manufacturing business I have helped to build up, because I have and always must have wreat pride in it; and for the turther reason that my capital is thus made the direct omployer of labor. It furnishes many men with stendy work at good wages. I do not know any form of philanthropy so beneficial as this. There is no charity in it.

"I have not taken money out of the business for investment in outside things. I never intend to do so, and since I retired from business, four years ago, when money has come to me beyond that required for living expenses it has been devoted to public uses. I have hoarded nothing, and never shall accumulate money. I shall not die rich, apart from my interest in the business which may still be held at my death. Much has been said about my fortune. I have plenty only if the works in Pittsburgh are prosperous. Unless they are I have nothing, and never shall accumulate money. I shall not die rich, apart from my interest in the business which may still be held at my death. Much has been said about my fortune. I have plenty only if the works in Pittsburgh are prosperous. Unless they are I have nothing, and never shall accumulate my fortune. I have plenty only if the works in Pittsburgh are prosperous. Unless they are I have not our partnership, I think is only fair to those I could otherwise outvote. When I could not

cials, or bad, unreasonable, violent workmen, he does not like, and these will not thrive with him.

"I hope after this statement that the public will understand that the officials of the Carnegie Steel Company. Imited, with Mr. Frick at their head, are not dependent on me or upon any one, in any way, for their places, and that I have neither power nor disposition to interfere with them in the management of the business; and, further, that I have the most implicit faith in them. I hope also that I shall be thought a very wise man in having retired from the cares of business before old age set in, and that the public will agree that a record of forly verse of hard work entitles one to devote his romaining years to less exacting and more congenial pursuits. We know, however, upon the best authority, that where the ireasure is there will the heart be also. Well, all my treasure is here, in and around Pittsburgh, and my heart, wherever I go, can never be very far off. This I can most truthfully say: One of the chief thoughts of my life must always be, how can I best repay the inextinguishable debt I owe to the once again smoky, but still dear old Pittsburgh.

A reception will be given to Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie by the Art Society of Pittsburgh at the Pittsburgh. Club Theatre on Thursday ovening next. Mr. Carnegie may perhaps be persuaded to talk briefly and informally about European art life as he has just seen it.

European art life as he has just seen it.

OBITUARY. Col. George E. Grover, the representative of the British Royal Commission to the World's Columbian Exposition and superintendent of the construction of the Victoria House, was found dead in bed in Chicago yesterday. Death was caused by heart disease. Col. Grover leaves a widow and three children in London. Col. Grover had been in the Egyptian army since 1858, and was decorated for distinguished service in the Suakin and Tel El Kebir expeditions.

Kebir expeditions.

Mrs. Annie Pollock died yesterday afternoon at her home, the Alexandra flats, at Sixth avenue and Fifty-first street, of crysipelas, aged 47. She was born in Beltast, Ireland, and was the widow of John Crawford Pollock. She was the mother of Emma Pollock, the actress, of Edward Harrigan's company; Edith Pollock of the "Still Alarin" company, and Evelyn Pollock of the "Temperance Town" company.

Cant. W. J. Gildden of Newsantia formals. Capt. W. J. Glidden of Newcastle, formerly head of the widely known shipping firm of chidden & Williams of Boston died on Satur-day in Damariscotta, Me., aged 67 years. John Elliott, a prominent citizen and late President of the First National Bank of Shel-byville, Ind., died on Saturday, aged 75. Ex-Assemblyman J. B. Kellogg died at his home in Adams, N. Y., yesterday.

No Concert at the Manhattan.

The concert advertised to take place at the Manhattan Opera House last night was not given. Inquirers were informed that owing to the illness of Messra. Conrad Behrens and to the illness of Messrs. Conrad Behrens and Payne Clarke, the programme had been abandoned. Holders of tickets had their money refunded. Mr. Hammerstein told his friends that he was tired. He had supposed that the concert would be given until late in the afternoon, when he heard from the disabled singers. Mr. Hammerstein was inclined to believe that Messrs. Clarke and Behrens had been made sick by the musical critics' censures of the English opera venture.

Bishop Brooks Their Text.

Boston, Jan. 29.-The pastors of twenty-five city churches to-day preached memorial sermons upon the late Bishop Brooks. Many suburhan preachers also took the same sub-ject for their sermons.

Among the clergymen of this city whose ser-mons yesterday were eulogies of Bishon Brooks were the Rev. Dr. Huntington of Grace Church, the Rev. Dr. B. B. Tyler of the Church of the Lissiples of Christ, and the Rev. Corne-lius B. Smith of St. James's Episcopal Church.

Speed, comfort, and luxury characterize the five great limited trains of the New York Central -4st.

Morses, Carringes, &c. BO HANDY FOR 79U.

AMERICAN DISTRICT MESSENGER Office (wasre the charges will be the same as 1800s of the main office).

BRADLEY WAGONS. Handy Wagons in paint and natural wood; Baunsy Boggles, with four styles of hodies and the excess riding spring over invented; Sorrers, Extension Total

from horse motion: Road Cartathat are made to dur-

BRADLEY & CO., 14 WARREN ST.

and Buggles: Two-wheelers that are absolutely fre-

A HATTIAN FINANCIAL EPISODE. How a Stoten Spring Box Led President

Salomon to Pay a State Visit. The death of M. Nemours Poutin, which was recently appropried in Le Boune, a newspaper published in Port-au-Prince, the capital city of Havil, recalls a financial swindle and robbery perpetrated by this man on the Government of the black republic. This exploit, although it may never have been heard of beyoud the bounds of the small West India island where it occurred, is certainly worth telling if only as an example of criminal inge-

nuity and audacity.

Boutin was a mulatte, born in Guadaloupe a French colony of Africa. He came to Porta au-Prince when a young man and established himself as a banker, broker, and money lender in that city. His wife, a negress, 6 feet 3 inches in stature, conducted a grocery inciness on the same premises, and imported from the United States and France canned goods and other delicacies which she disposed of to the natives at a handsome profit. Boutin also acted as French consular agent at the small

town of St. Marc.
A German named Simmonds, who had lived President Salomon to act as Consul-General of the republic in Paris. He had been a colleg merchant in Hayti, and when he lotter France he appointed Bouilin as his agent. On arriving in Faris Simmonds found that his pay as Consul-General would not allow him to become a millionnire at short notice, and he was dissatisfied with the small revenue he recived from his coffee business. So by set about making plans, and determined upon the following method as the most likely to make him a rich man within a brief large of time. As Consul he had the official seal of the Haytian republic, and with the shi of this he made out an apparently official order for the printing and engra ing of \$2,000,000 worth of liavitan bank notes. The order was given to a firm in Hamburg, and in less than two months bimmonds had this vast sum in begus money at his house in Paris. How to get the notes into circulation in Hayti was the next question. This was comparatively easily solved, because Simmonds's agent. Boutin, was a broker at Port-au-Prines, and might easily issue notes if they could only be smuggled to him through the Custom House.

After some weeks of planning Simmonds decided to pack the bank notes in sardine boxes and to ship these, tightly sealed, to Mrs. Boulin's greery affore. She could pay duty on bank-note sardines at the regular rate called for by real sardines and rean a handsome profit in the bargain. Boutin and Simmonds were to divide the profits equally after all expenses had been paid.

The combination worked like a charm, and Gustin passed off the bogus bank notes through his bank and purchased real estate and coffee with the reckless extravagance of a real millionaire. The sardines have and range them on a shelf in the store.

One day, however, Mme, Boutin was out when a box of bank notes, and she asked him what was in the case.

"His eardines," said the negres.

"Well, don't you tell any one, and I'll give you a frosh hox just imported from Nantas," and the clerk to unpack the real sardines and gave her a box of ban to Hayti many years, was appointed in 1887 by President Salomon to act as Con-ul-General of the republic in Paris. He had been a coffee

WILL RESIGN ONE OFFICE. That's the Intention of County Judge and Corporation Attorney Hudspeth.

Although it is insisted that there is no law to prevent Bohert S. Hudspeth, the newly ap-pointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Hudson county, from holding that office and the office of Corporation Attorney of Jersey City at the same time, it is his purpose not to

The politicians have been figuring for some ilms on some plan by which a Democrat can be appointed to succeed Judge Hadspeth as Corporation Attorney. In case of a vacancy Mayor Wanser has the power to appoint, and

Mayor Wanser has the power to appoint, and he will appoint a Republican if the apportunity offers. A bill has just been rassed by the Legislature taking the appointing power from the Mayor and putting it in the Board of Finance, which has a Demogratic majority. The bill is now in the hands of Gox Werts, and and as the Governor has declared his opposition to that kind of legislation he will probably veto the bill for day. The five days during which he is entitled to hold the bill for consideration will expire to day.

It is understood, however, that Gox Werts will not object to an amendment to the charter emirracing all the political legislation wanted for Jersey City, and curtailing Mayor Wanser's power. The term of the pre-ent Corporation Attorney will expire by indication in the laster part of next April, and the political as are urgaing Judge Hudspeth to retain it until an amendment to the charter can be passed. The Judge is not inclined to yield to the pressure. In fact, he said last week that he would resign as soon as he took his seat on the bench. He believes it would be improper for him to hold both places. If he changes his mind it will be under the strongest kind of political pressure.

Sparks-Grieme.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 29.-George M. Sparks of Terre Haute, Ind., and Miss Bessie M. Grieme. leading members of the Nibbe burlesque com-pany, were married in this city yesterday by the Rev. Dr. Brundage, pastor of the Methodis

Where Testerday's Fires Wers, M.-12:55, 208 Fifth avenue, B. S. Frazer & Co. amage \$2,000

P. M .- 12:50. 1.715 Madison avenue, Frederick Sewell, damage triting, 4:50, 455 West Forty-seventh street damage 5:7, 5:25, 234 East seventhent street, Mrs. Leberman datages 5:10, 5:30, 4:20 Eighth avenu-liency Eschermayer damage 2:10, 7:50, 255 West Twenty-second street damage 2:100, 5:12, 4 Christo-pher street, damage 8:10



becomes troublesome, digestion defective, sleeping an impossibility, appetite ceases, take Johann Hoff's Malt Extract. It acts like a charm and tastes splendid. He sure to get the "genuine," which must have the signature of "Johann Hoff" on the neck of every bottle, and take no substitute. Use Johann Hoff's Malt Bonbons for Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds